

# LABOR CLARION

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## ENJOYABLE CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY

*California Park Scene of Annual Gathering of Trade Unionists*

While the streets of San Francisco on Monday last reminded one of a quiet and sedate Sabbath day, the hosts of labor gathered in the rural surroundings of California Park, in Marin County, and with music, dancing, feasting, oratory and sports observed the day devoted to labor in one of the most colorful Labor Day celebrations ever held under the auspices of the two central bodies of organized labor in this city.

The celebration was made more delightful because of the beautiful weather. A cloudless sky, a cooling breeze—typical of a late California summer day—brought out a record crowd for such an occasion. It was estimated that fully six thousand persons, men, women and children, enjoyed the varied program provided for their entertainment by the committee on arrangements. And all seemed to enjoy it to the uttermost.

An excellent band was in attendance, and dancing was continued throughout the day. The dancing pavilion provided a lively scene, and at times the floor was so crowded as to render movement difficult. But it was a good-natured throng, and all went as merry as the proverbial marriage bell.

### YOUNGSTERS HAD WONDERFUL TIME

One of the most striking features of the celebration was the generous provision made for the enjoyment of the children. All day long the merry-go-round was at their disposal, free of charge, and they might ride until they were dizzy. They were provided with candy, also free, and many of the sports events were for the youngsters. Altogether it was a day long to be remembered by the younger generation. That they thoroughly enjoyed themselves goes without saying.

### BUILDING TRADES WIN BALL GAME

The first of the sports events to be scheduled was the baseball game between the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council. An interesting game was played, and was won by the Building Trades by a score of 9 to 8.

The field and track events started promptly at 2:30, and resulted in some fine exhibitions, and not a few track records were shattered. There was a keen rivalry for possession of the many beautiful and useful prizes awarded by the committee, which were on display in the center of the track.

While all the events were interesting, it remained for the walking match for chairman of committees to furnish the fun for the occasion. This was participated in by Secretary John O'Connell of the Labor Council; William McCabe, superintendent of the Labor Temple; Frank Brown of the Molders' Union, Bill Casey of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, and Tom Rottel, also of the Molders' Union. It was a handicap affair, weight for age, or something or other. At any rate, John O'Connell and Bill McCabe were given quite a start over the other contestants, and started out at a valiant pace with regulation heel and toe. They had not made many yards, however, before the others caught up with them and soon passed them. Bill McCabe distanced John, also, and broke into a run. The race was ostensibly won by Bill Casey, but as O'Connell declared that he was the only one who was not disqualified by running, he claimed the prize; and as he was the official dispenser of prizes his rivals declared he assumed an

unfair advantage. And in reprisal they circulated the report that the reason he did not run was because he couldn't—he had a weak heart. John, however, claims that it was his lungs that were weak.

### BARBECUE MADE A HIT

Under the supervision of Frank Baker, chairman of the committee, the barbecue was a pronounced success. From 11 o'clock until late in the afternoon a continuous stream of people lined up to receive sandwiches of bun and deliciously cooked meat. Five thousand of these were dispensed, and everybody enjoyed the unique feast. The unused buns and meat were donated to a water front charity.

### BURNING OF THE TEMPLE MORTGAGE

Much enthusiasm was aroused when William McCabe and William Granfield lighted a bonfire which consumed the redeemed mortgage bonds of the Labor Temple, indicative of the fact that the commodious building devoted to the purposes of organized labor in San Francisco is now the unencumbered property of the San Francisco Labor Council. Preceding the actual burning, John P. McLaughlin, president of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, delivered an address in which he outlined the history of the structure and detailed the difficulties met and surmounted in its financing and construction.

### CONGRESSMAN WELCH SPEAKS

The orator of the day was Congressman Richard J. Welch. His words were listened to with deep interest, and many times were punctuated with applause. A deep impression was made on the audience by his solemn warning of the menace of communism.

Stating that there are six million workingmen idle in America today, and urging his hearers to stand firm in the matter of national adjustments, Congressman Welch said:

"Certain interests are trying to take advantage of the condition to beat wages down to a lower level. But organized labor is putting a stern face against this move. The very life of the workingman depends upon a stabilization being maintained at this critical period."

The speaker said that there was a tendency—"a distinct move"—to shift responsibility in unemployment between federal, state and municipal directions.

"These are dangerous, dilatory tactics," he said. "The problem is not only federal, but state and municipal as well, and these three agencies must be co-ordinated to meet it."

### Must Curtail Work Week

Welch stated that machinery was putting many men out of employment and cited several examples where this condition existed.

"The solution must be a five-day week for the workingman and shorter working hours," he said.

The speaker deplored the presence of 2,000,000 Mexican laborers and the "tens of thousands" of Filipinos, which he declared called for further restrictions in immigration. He urged the backing of the American Federation of Labor by all workingmen under "the sane leadership" of William Green, its president.

"Workingmen and employer must join in sustaining the great principles of the federation," he said, "or there will rear itself like a destructive snake the gaunt head of communism. We must keep this out of a bigger and better America or pay the price of its presence."

### PICNIC MANAGEMENT PRAISED

James B. Gallagher was general chairman of the Labor Day celebration and officiated at the award of the prizes and trophies won during the day. He was ably assisted by John O'Connell, who exercised a general supervision of the arrangements. The members of the committee assisting were indefatigable in their efforts to enhance the enjoyment of the occasion, and the smoothness with which the program was carried out and the general attention to the comfort and enjoyment of the picnickers was the occasion of much appreciative comment.

### GREEN'S LABOR DAY ADDRESS

The following are excerpts from an address delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at Ottumwa, Iowa, over the NBC hookup on Labor Day:

In the observance of Labor Day this year the national conscience is deeply touched by the distressing economic and social conditions which prevail. People in every industrial community have felt the serious effect of the economic disturbance which has so adversely affected the earning power of millions of working people. Because of this unusual situation Labor Day is fraught with new significance. While engaging in the festivities incident to a proper holiday observance our thoughts turn instinctively to the more serious problems of life and living. To those who must work in order to sustain life the opportunity to work is of supreme importance. So much depends upon earning power and the ability to buy that the entire nation finds itself involved in the industrial problems which have overtaken the workers. The social and economic structure of the nation is seriously affected when millions of working men and women are involuntarily forced into idleness.

The great farm population, those who are identified with the agricultural industry, is also engaging, as never before, in a serious consideration of its social and economic problems.

Both groups, the industrial as well as the agricultural, are constantly occupied with the consideration of numerous problems all of which under ordinary circumstances would be regarded as of great importance. On this occasion, however, the problem of unemployment, of adequate income and of a realization of decent, fair and just prices, either in exchange for labor or for the products of labor, is a vital problem overshadowing all others in importance.

Social and political unrest, human distress, criminal brutality, flagrant disregard for the law, can be minimized through the elimination of poverty and the restoration of economic order. Based upon this point of view unemployment, with all its serious consequences, together with the unsound economic condition prevailing in the agricultural industry, becomes a social as well as an economic problem.

The United States occupies a more fortunate position than almost any other nation. Ordinarily



ily, the people of the United States consume 90 per cent of all goods produced by them. We are constantly increasing and expanding our productive capacities and that means we must increase and expand our purchasing powers to a corresponding degree.

What a paradox is presented in the picture spread before us! Millions of men, women and children hungry in a land of plenty! And before these forces which have produced this result we apparently stand helpless and impotent. Labor proposes that these millions of workers who are now idle be permitted to share equitably in the amount of work available. This can be made possible through an adjustment of the working day and the work week. This remedy will be applied when the owners of industry appreciate the fact that they have an indirect obligation to society as well as a direct obligation to stockholders.

Labor is appealing for work assurance, the exercise of the right to work, the recognition of the principle that a worker should be as secure in the enjoyment of his right to work as the owners are in the control and management of industry.

American workers abhor the imposition of a dole regardless of any guise under which it may be bestowed. They shrink from a consideration of its demoralizing and degrading influence. Self-respecting working men and women, proud in spirit and resolute in purpose, lose much of their pride when hunger and sheer desperation compel them to accept a dole. The antidote for the dole is work. There must be either work or a dole in some form. Which shall it be? Mere talk is not enough. There must be action. Work must be provided and industry can do this through an equitable distribution of all work available. Will industrial management meet the issue, divide work as equitably as possible, inaugurating the five-day week and a shorter work day in order to achieve this purpose, or refuse, do nothing and as a result become the strongest ally of those who are seeking to per-

manently impose the dole upon American economic, social and political life? Industrial ownership and management can and must answer this question.

Unfortunately, the owners and management of industry have failed to develop and offer a collective program designed to meet the urgent needs of the existing unemployment situation. In fact, they have avoided any collective pronouncement and have offered no collective remedy. They have discharged millions of workers and many of these millions thus discharged have been forced to turn to the relief agencies established in the towns and cities of the nation for food and shelter. Such a condition cannot continue indefinitely. An aroused and awakened public opinion will originate permanent relief measures which it will demand must be applied relentlessly.

A preliminary appraisal of the minimum relief needs of the millions who will suffer from unemployment during the coming winter shows that hundreds of millions of dollars must be supplied. In my opinion local communities, the states and the federal government will be called upon to supply a large amount of the funds needed. Suffering must be allayed; those who are hungry must be fed and warmth and shelter must be supplied to the needy. Labor will do all that lies within its power to secure the amount of money required for help and assistance which will come from the cities, towns and communities throughout the land.

The call of the hour is for better economic planning, stabilized industrial production, the adjustment and readjustment of working time so that work assurance will be guaranteed.

The legislative and economic plans of the American Federation of Labor call for the introduction and support of old age pension legislation, improved standards of workmen's compensation laws, the regulation of child labor, the enlargement of educational opportunities and the improvement of our public school system, the development of an im-

proved vocational training and educational policy on the part of the government with special consideration to war veterans, the prevention of the sale of convict-made goods in competition with those manufactured and produced by free labor, the enactment of more scientific and improved retirement legislation for government employees, the extension of the prevailing wage rate principle to all work performed by the government, the protection of women in industry and the enactment of injunction relief legislation. It is the settled policy of the organized labor movement, for the present at least, to follow a non-partisan political policy.

Because of the demonstrated need for economic protection it is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to carry forward an aggressive organizing campaign. We wish to apply the principle and policy of collective bargaining in industrial relations. It is only through a policy of collective action and co-operation between all the forces of industry that industrial peace, in these troublous times, can be established and industrial efficiency maintained.

Notwithstanding the nation's difficulties there is a basis for hope and encouragement. The resources of our nation are unimpaired. The efficiency of industry and those associated with it has reached its highest point. The granaries of the nation are filled to overflowing. The finances of the nation, which after all are the life-blood of industry, are sound, and the political and social institutions of our country rest upon a sound and secure foundation. Better days will come.

The lessons which this depression has taught us can be applied to our social, economic and industrial life. We must understand, as never before, that the ownership of a job is as sacred as the ownership of property. The worker must be made as secure in the enjoyment of his right to work as the stockholder is in the enjoyment of his right to own property.

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## THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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## FOR WAGE REDUCTIONS

Observing that the present Industrial Association scales for building trades "will remain in effect for the remainder of the year," and denying the charge that the scale is not being enforced, Alfred E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association, stated to the press early in the week that the association is prepared to convene a wage board at the earliest possible moment to fix a wage scale that will become operative the first of next year.

The answer of the Building Trades Council to this statement is to deny, in resolutions adopted by that body, that the Industrial Association has jurisdiction over such matters, stating that members of the association are not employers of the building craftsmen, and that the United States government has created a mediation board for handling wage disputes, to which board it is willing to submit any wage differences.

The Builders' Exchange is the instigator of the move for wage revision, and in an effort to induce the Industrial Association to convene a new wage board at once to promulgate a reduced award it urges that such a revised award "will encourage building activities and relieve unemployment."

There is a great deal of amusement connected with this latest move of the union-busters. Early in the present year the Industrial Association occupied full page space in all the local daily newspapers to tell the public that no wage reductions would be countenanced by the association, and announced itself as in line with the policy of President Hoover on the question of maintenance of wages and buying power of the workers. What has happened, it is being asked, to change the attitude of the self-appointed regulators of wages for San Francisco workers?

## COMMUNITY CHEST

Every civic and improvement club in San Francisco is being contacted by a committee of prominent women headed by Mrs. William L. Hyman, chairman, and Mrs. M. C. Sloss, vice-chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Community Chest. Co-operation of the clubs will be asked for the campaign to be held from October 26 to November 18, when generous San Franciscans will be asked to contribute funds for the maintenance of the 105 Chest agencies during 1932.

Among those serving on the committee are Miss Carol Rulofson, Mrs. Samuel Bloom, Mrs. A. L. Marsten, Mrs. Lawrence Bachman, Mrs. H. W. Klein and Miss Ruth Haber. All organizations will be asked to permit a speaker to address an open meeting on the subject of the Community Chest campaign. Mrs. Hyman announces that the response from the organizations contacted is practically 100 per cent in allowing the speakers' bureau an opportunity to stress the urgent need of the Chest at this time.

The annual speakers' bureau luncheon will be held September 17 at the St. Francis Hotel. It is expected that over 150 prominent civic leaders will attend, at which time speakers will be enrolled and plans formulated for the speaking campaign.

Members of the Speakers' Bureau Advisory Committee are George North, editor of "San Francisco Business"; Lewis E. Haas, business manager of the San Francisco "Chronicle"; Walter Rountree, attorney; Mrs. Jesse M. Whited, president of the City and County Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Roe H. Baker, representative of the Parent-Teachers' Association, and Bruce Wale, representing the Masonic organizations; D. J. Cavanagh, Harry Hall, and Frank Galvin, representatives of the Building Trades Council, and William Granfield, Harry Lowenstein, and Manuel Jacobs, representing the San Francisco Labor Council.

## MOONEY MASS MEETING

The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee has issued a statement denying that either he or any of his friends had planned a mass meeting to protest the parole of Asa Keyes, former district attorney of Los Angeles county. The statement came in answer to a recently published news dispatch quoting Robert Whitaker of the Mooney Defense Committee to the effect that a mass protest against the release of Keyes had been scheduled for October when the former prosecutor is due to walk out of San Quentin.

The Mooney Defense Committee in its denial quotes a letter written by Whitaker to the editor of the "Nevada State Journal" declaring that the mass meeting planned for October 11 is for the single purpose of protesting the prolonged imprisonment of Tom Mooney and will make no objection to the parole of Asa Keyes. The statement also quotes a vigorous protest written by Tom Mooney against any idea of using the Keyes parole action in the Mooney pardon campaign. The October mass meeting to be held in San Francisco will bring together men and women active in the pardon movement throughout the state. Speakers will be heard from every city and county in California.

## CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

During 1930 employers throughout the United States deliberately resorted to wholesale employment of children between 14 and 15 years old at lower wages than adult workers would be paid and are still keeping up the work, according to a statement by the United States Children's Bureau.

During the very period in which these employers were tossing adult workers into the army of the jobless by millions, they took 103,000 children 14 and 15 years from desks and playgrounds and put them to work, often in the places of the fathers and older brothers who had been fired.

In many instances officials who granted the employment certificates stated the reason given for the children going to work was to support the family because the adult members had been discharged.

In the meantime the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief and similar organizations are urging parents to keep their children in school until the long-hoped-for but evidently very remote end of the business depression and resumption of prosperity absorbs the 5,000,000 unemployed adults.

If the five-day week were adopted, says an American Federation of Labor news letter, so that the unemployed fathers of the children who have left school to go to work could earn wages enough to keep their children in school, it would assist materially in reducing the number of working children.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The fund for San Francisco's unemployment relief as asked by the Citizens' Committee has been set at \$2,000,000 to come from the city, with an additional \$2,500,000 to be raised by the Community Chest.

To reach the \$2,000,000, the special committee in a statement published Tuesday said that \$1,500,000 has been set aside as a direct appropriation in the budget, including the \$350,000 set aside for the purpose last May.

There remains \$400,000 of the unemployment bond issue voted last fall. This money will be used under the committee's plans to carry on a program of construction on park projects, which will use the maximum amount of manual labor, all men residents of San Francisco with dependents.

In addition the committee will ask the Supervisors to take action on the suggestion for using \$223,000 of Hetch Hetchy power depreciation funds.

When capital neglects the interests of labor it is like the hand thinking it does not need the eye, the ear, or the brain.—James Freeman Clarke.

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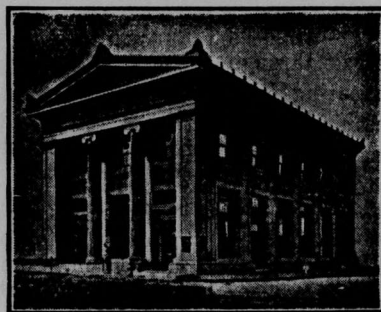
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931

## AS TO WAGE REDUCTIONS

B. C. Forbes, financial writer for the Hearst newspapers, recently stated in a copyrighted article that the hostility of President Hoover to wage reductions has undergone a change, brought about by "the logic of events during 1930" and 1931. He intimated that the President is not now opposed to reductions in money wages to meet the alleged decrease in the cost of living.

But even more startling than the above information is the intimation that William Green of the American Federation of Labor has also changed his attitude of hostility to reduction in wages. Green, he says, knows perhaps better than anyone else just how far wage reductions already have been made, and that it is farcical to maintain that the 1929 wage scales have been rigidly upheld.

The argument of Mr. Forbes is to the effect that the cost of living has declined anywhere from 10 to 35 per cent, which anyone must admit is rather a wide range to base an argument on. However, the writer says that even if the cost of living has come down only 15 to 20 per cent it would readily be seen that 10 per cent lower wages would purchase more than the wage rates of 1929. This specious argument, which assumes that the employer is entitled to the benefit of the reduced cost of living of the worker, and not the worker himself, is but a relic of the barbarous doctrine that the worker is entitled to no more than sufficient to keep body and soul together, so long entertained by the employers of the world, and which organized labor has done so much to refute.

But Mr. Forbes qualifies his statements as to the attitude of President Hoover and Mr. Green by saying that he "can not vouch for the authenticity of this information," since he had not received it direct from either of them.

Surely the President of the United States and the president of the American Federation of Labor have not resorted to the sending out of "feelers" to sound the temper of the people on the enormously important question of maintenance of wages which both have so strenuously insisted upon. Rather is it to be believed that the move comes from the philanthropists of Wall Street, and this is borne out by the closing paragraph of Mr. Forbes' article, in which he gives expression to the worn-out sentiment about the widespread feeling that the foundation for the rebuilding of prosperity must be laid on the "contemplated" wage changes, and attributes it to "the highest financial circles."

On August 27 a statement was sent out from the White House to the effect that "the Hoover administration will continue to do everything possible to have the employers maintain the standard wage scale through the depression. This was said in refutation of reports emanating from Wall Street and the United States Chamber of Commerce circles that the President and his unemployment commission had finally changed their views on the maintenance of wages and had consented to reductions, in the belief that with lower wages a greater number of people could be employed."

Secretary of Labor Doak also took occasion to deny the report.

The sentiment of organized labor will be that any benefits that accrue through the lowered cost of living are the perquisite of the worker, and

not the employer. Labor is no longer seeking a "living wage." Its objective includes a saving wage, a wage that will provide some of the benefits of our modern civilization, and a wage that will permit decent provision for old age, when wages cease.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following in reference to the statement made by B. C. Forbes regarding the reduction in wages:

"The story by B. C. Forbes which has appeared in a chain of newspapers leads to the conclusion that another drive is on for a reduction in wages. It is my opinion that efforts are being made by certain banking and financial interests to bring about a reduction in wages. The part of this story referred to which states that the president of the American Federation of Labor has changed his attitude toward a proposal for wage reductions is untrue and without any foundation whatsoever.

"The prophecy contained in this amazing article that ere long I would favor a reduction in wages is unjustifiable and unwarranted. The writer of this article could have learned of my uncompromising attitude in opposition to wage reductions had he made inquiry before writing this article.

"I am firmly of the opinion that reductions in wages which have been forced in some industries have served to extend the distressing period of unemployment which affects every community throughout the land. An attempt to further reduce the impaired purchasing power of the masses of the people will only add to the suffering and distress of the coming winter. No greater mistake could be made by employers than to force and impose reductions in wages. Such action could properly be classified as another fatal mistake added to the many they have already made during this depression. If the banking and financial interests of this country appreciated the feeling which their endeavors to bring about reductions in wages have aroused in the hearts and minds of the masses of the people they would immediately stop their vicious propaganda in behalf of wage reductions.

"As an answer to the statement made by Mr. Forbes, the American Federation of Labor is uncompromising in its attitude of opposition to the reductions in wages, and in order to preserve and protect that attitude it will call upon workers wherever an attempt is made to reduce wages to resist such an attempt with all the power they possess. Workers who resist attempts to reduce wages will be supported in their action by the American Federation of Labor."

The activities of the Industrial Association and similar bodies having for their purpose the injection of the question of wage reductions into the present economic chaos can have no other sequel than a universal revolt on the part of organized labor to the attempted domination of the wage question by parties or organizations in no way affected by the relations of employer and employee. The unions of San Francisco have exercised a great deal of patience with these meddlers, and so long as wage scales and working conditions have been respected no open clash has occurred. If the purpose of these organizations of "business men" is to bring about an economic struggle in San Francisco they could not have thought of a surer means than by attempting to put into effect wage reductions at this time. They will be resisted to the utmost, and in this the unions will have the support of the American Federation of Labor, and of all those who believe with President Hoover and leaders of industry that wages should be maintained at the highest possible level.

"The reductions do not apply to unionized employees with wage agreements," says a newspaper dispatch telling of cutting of wages by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway. "The new policy does not affect workers whose wages are covered by agreements with organizations of which they are members," says another dispatch, announcing wage cuts by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway lines. The foregoing quotations are typical of many that have been appearing recently, says the I. L. N. S. They are telling arguments for trade unionism and say in so many words that the worker who doesn't belong to a union has little chance of maintaining his pay and standards of living in times such as these.

Proposals for destroying wheat, cotton and other property in an effort to bring better prices and restore prosperity are not arousing popular enthusiasm. Somehow the public doesn't take kindly to destroying food and clothing material while thousands are wretchedly clad and poorly fed. Men sense that destruction of property is not only wrong and futile, but dangerous.



## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

News that the Ford plant near Detroit will put between 15,000 and 25,000 men to work on September 8, and that by the middle of the month 50,000 are expected to be at work, will be received with satisfaction. These men have a minimum wage of \$7 a day, and the action of the Ford company should give an impetus to business which will be more than local.

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Those who are inclined to gloat over the financial condition of "perfidious Albion" in the present crisis may be surprised to learn that British capital to the amount of four thousand million pounds (about \$20,000,000,000) is invested abroad, and that "Britain is still one of the greatest creditor countries." At least that is the claim of the British Labor party in its manifesto repudiating Prime Minister MacDonald.

\* \* \* \*

The people of San Francisco generally will commend the movement for abolition of "drives" in the public schools for funds for more or less necessary purposes. The public provides ample funds for all educational requirements. "Voluntary" contributions on the part of children often involve real sacrifice which the school authorities have no right to impose. Often these drives are for no other purpose than to gratify a pet hobby of someone in authority.

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Abuse of the provision made in the immigration laws for the entry of "students" irrespective of the quota has been unearthed at Washington. The Department of Labor has found that alien students are working for \$200 to \$300 monthly, claiming that the jobs were part of their study. The students were mainly from Russia. The state and labor departments are devising means of applying stricter regulations to the admission of these aliens.

\* \* \* \*

Two questions in connection with the recently enacted ordinances of the City of San Francisco have been referred to the city attorney for opinions. They refer to the employment of aliens on city work and the payment of "the prevailing wage." The state law appears to be in conflict with the city ordinance in that it provides that only "American citizens" may be employed on public work. The city charter allows aliens who have taken out first papers to be employed. The other question referred to City Attorney O'Toole relates to whether the prevailing wage shall be paid only to those actually on the job or to include materials furnished and wages paid in shops fabricating such materials.

\* \* \* \*

Premier MacDonald of Great Britain is just another instance of the old and rather trite observation that to cure a radical it is only necessary to give him responsibility. Practically the founder of the Labor party, his utterances in the early days of his activities can only be compared to those of the extremists of these days, and they were considered quite as impractical. In deciding that England's economy program should bear more heavily on the laboring class he took a step inconsistent with his former teachings, and was rightfully expelled from his party. But to infer that he was influenced by ulterior motives is a rank injustice to the man. If he should be elevated to the peerage in order to allow him to hold his post as premier it would be an inconsistency on his part.

\* \* \* \*

The responsibility for the recent strike at Hoover dam has been officially placed on "the heat" by John C. Page, construction engineer of the United States Bureau of Reclamation. He

says that "the men were in such a frame of mind that they did not care whether they worked or not." And who would not be in the same frame of mind, with the thermometer registering 120 degrees, and wages a mere pittance? The wages, says Mr. Page, "while somewhat below the established union scale, are practically the same as have been paid for this class of work for the last ten years." If that be the case, it is high time that they were raised. The government should be interested in bettering conditions rather than condoning such wages on a project from which such great blessings to humanity are promised.

\* \* \* \*

Chester Rowell winds up an interesting letter from Hawaii with the question, "Can you raise sugar and Americans on the same land?" Experience has taught that under present conditions even Orientals will not do field labor in tropical or semi-tropical countries any longer than stern necessity demands. Hence the constant effort to recruit labor for the cane fields. The same is true of the beet fields in the Western states, where a constant stream of Mexican labor is required to perform the labor. Were the rewards for this class of toil higher white men would do the work more efficiently than coolies, as it has been demonstrated that the stamina of the white race exceeds that of the colored races. But under present conditions the answer to Mr. Rowell's question will generally be in the negative.

\* \* \* \*

Referring to recent developments in the oil fields of Oklahoma and Texas, an International Labor News Service writer says: "Trade unionists in various parts of the United States are now on strike to prevent wage-cutting employers from reducing wages to a point where they would not represent a reasonable figure for the use of the labor power of the workers. The spectacle of a governor ordering the state troops to lock up the factories whose regular employees are on strike and picket the factories with soldiers would receive the wholesale condemnation of employers, their journalists, economists, judges and politicians from one end of the country to the other. But such an action would differ in no degree from the action of the governors of Oklahoma and Texas in ordering state troops to close and picket oil wells in the endeavor to assist the oil producers in their strike to prevent cuts in the price of oil. It is evident that government support for strikes depends on whether they are strikes of employees to maintain decent wages or strikes of employers to maintain decent prices."

## WORDS AND DEEDS

The tragedy of Ramsay MacDonald is the tragedy of post-war Socialism, a movement that clings to words and abhors deeds. But his personal tragedy is even deeper, for it is the tragedy of an honest man who has not changed his position. Only for a long time people mistook him for what he never quite meant to be. Is it his fault that they followed him despite the fact that he wasn't ready to lead where they thought they wanted to go?—"The Advance."

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## THE CHERRY TREE

Destroying good cotton didn't appeal to the farmers who raise cotton and so the Federal Farm Board was told to dig up a better idea.

Aside from the false economics involved, men and women have an ingrown aversion to destroying things that have value. Human beings revolt against destroying things they have made or raised.

The amazing thing is that a government board should ever have proposed such a step. There has seldom been actually too much of anything. There has often been an inability on the part of the masses to get enough of anything. That is the thing to straighten out.

\* \* \*

Anyone who says the American people can't use more cotton is foolish. They could, just as they could use more shoes, more wool—more of everything useful and good. Give them the means to get it and they'll use it. The well paid wage-earner always has more than the poorly paid wage-earner.

If all wage-earners were well paid it is clear that more things would be used. There are plenty of people who haven't enough cotton cloth—plenty! There are little girls in this and every other city with but one pitiful little cotton dress; plenty of mothers with but one cotton dress—plenty more with no more than two.

Couldn't some wise person figure out how to use that miscalled surplus of cotton to make things for the under-supplied thousands upon thousands?

\* \* \*

The supply of nonsense among politicians is too large. That's one place where there's a surplus.

The number of politicians who look to the welfare of the corporations and the rich is too large. The number who try to find a way to equalize distribution so that things can be got into use and people made happy is too all-fired small.

Well, here's one way to get cotton and many other things into use. Get more money going into wages and less into profits for Wall Street.

Pyramid corporations have bled plenty of industries white through one layer of profits and dividends upon another. The public utility field is pretty guilty in that respect. The food industry is pretty guilty in that respect. As for textiles, where cotton is used—well, that industry has been plain loco.

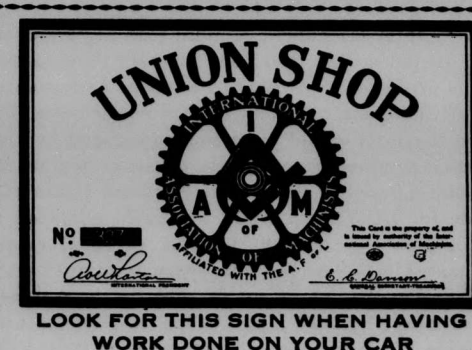
\* \* \*

Plenty of nations have tried to raise prices by limiting production and by destroying commodities. England didn't succeed with rubber; Brazil hasn't succeeded with coffee. Failure follows wrong methods.

Sound results will flow from getting things to the people; not from keeping things away from the people. Who ever gave anybody the right to say that cotton, or wheat should be burned while millions want and cry out in need of cotton and wheat?

America, wake up! People must come first!

Make every day "Label Day." Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.





## CAPITALIST CONFISCATION

By ROBERT WHITAKER

A writer in the Hollywood "Citizen," L. N. Beaulieu, unknown to me, has this to say concerning a matter which comes close to every citizen of Los Angeles County. He writes:

"A lawyer of this city said to me: 'Come into my office; I have something to show you. It's a story, one of the greatest tragedies ever written. Historians will refer to it in explaining to future generations how it all happened. It is the published delinquent tax list for Los Angeles County. Look at it—460 pages, regular newspaper size, small type. A government completely controlled by big business is selling the roofs over the heads of a helpless people, the same government that supervised the Bessemer steal and afterwards had it ratified by the Legislature in killing the Golden bill that asked for reimbursement for its victims. Is capitalism (which is synonymous with big business these days) on trial, or does it stand convicted by this indisputable evidence?'"

A Los Angeles woman, professional and well-to-do, told me the other day of a friend of hers, another woman, who had a property worth some six or seven thousand dollars, and clear of all incumbrance. The city laid a street assessment of \$600 on the property; the bonds were sold to a private party, payment was enforced, and when the woman begged the bondsman before he took her property to allow her \$100 for moving expenses, she was denied the request, and the property was taken from her for the bonds.

Two young people, friends of mine, having independent means, invested the proceeds from a sale in avocado land not very far from San Diego. All manner of promises were given as to the income to be realized. The water taxes proved so heavy that with the decline in price for the avocados, and the short sales, there was not only a lack of income but a positive charge against the owners, who found themselves "in the red" after all their labor and nature's bounty. They went to the realtors to sell out, and proposed to put a sign on the property, "For Sale." The realtors cried out in alarm: "For God's sake don't do that! Everything in the neighborhood is for sale; it will ruin us if you put up signs to that effect."

Now, lest Northern California congratulate itself overmuch that property owners in Southern California are in worse estate than themselves, or that this situation is local, let me cite another instance of what confiscation is going on all over California, doubtless all over the United States. Certain Los Angeles people wanted to move to Oakland, and since they could find no sale for their property, though willing to discount their investment in it by 25 per cent, they sought an exchange. An Oakland property was offered them, well located in the Fourth avenue sector. The owners, old people, asked \$9,000 for it. The realtor estimated its value at about \$7,000—not over \$7,500. This figure was given also by an independent investigator. Examination showed that the place was listed in the Oakland delinquent tax list, and that the taxes were given as \$160.58, not including personal property tax, which raised the amount by \$24.41, a total assessment of more than \$15 a month upon an old couple, too poor to meet their taxes, for the privilege of "owning" a home in a secondary city of California. That this tax is not accidentally above the level would seem to be indicated by the fact that another property, on Alcatraz avenue in Oakland, offered to these same Southern California people for \$6,000 in a trade, not cash, admitted a tax of \$126 a year, not including personal property tax. The "owner" of this property may or may not be upon the delinquent tax list, but he was assessed more than \$10 a month for property so undesirable my friends would not consider it.

Over against these items let me put one other

experience picked up within recent days. Friends of mine were driving in from the San Fernando Valley to Los Angeles. They picked up a man who was walking, and who looked worthy of a lift. He was a carpenter, if I mistake not. For months he had been out of work. Someone had secured for him a job, for two days, at \$3 per day, a total expectation of \$6 income. And the man was in the seventh heaven of delight that he had a prospect of getting \$6 for two days' hard work, and was tramping the highway to his job.

Really comment seems impossible. Moratoriums for the European powers, as proposed by President Hoover, apostle in excelsis of "rugged individualism" when it comes to the millions of unemployed in our own land who are either homeless or are being taxed out of their homes and furniture, are raising the spirits of even liberal organs like "The Nation" to paeans of praise and congratulation, a la the exultation of this poor fish of an American, ready to lick anybody's boots who would give him a free ride to a two-day job for a \$6 fortune. And tomorrow we are celebrating "the Glorious Fourth!" Meanwhile the "wicked Bolsheviks" in Russia are confiscating the property of anybody and everybody who tries to get ahead by riding on the back of labor to the prosperity of our own "rugged individualism" and supertaxed citizenry.

Oh, yes, I forgot to say that the Oakland property, taxed at the rate of \$160.58 a year, has measurements of a trifle under 59 ft. x 65 x 45 x 46. The house is just a good, comfortable home, and the "owners" have to rent one section of it in order to live in the other. No moratorium of their taxes has been yet proposed by anybody in authority.

Also, perhaps I ought to add another paragraph from that letter in the Hollywood "Citizen" with which I began. Here it is:

"We read it in the newspapers, we hear it over the radio, and we hear it on the street that 'capitalism is on trial.' Capitalism is not on trial. It has been tried in the world court, it has been convicted, and is now on probation. The people are giving it one more chance, one more turn of the wheel. It had its day in court in Russia, was convicted, and the judgment executed."

Also the writer adds: "Some good reader of this statement will say, 'So much red propaganda.' If one wishes to bury his head in the sand and insist that all is well in the world, that's his privilege. I'm afraid the man in the house on the hill is little afraid of what is taking place in 'the vale of tears.' As a miniature capitalist I'm not color blind. I know red when I see it and I know dangerous rumblings when I hear them, and I refuse to be of those 'who have eyes and see not and ears and hear not.'"

## TRADE UNION ESSENTIAL

Unless workers themselves set about the task of maintaining wages they can not count upon security. Unless we look out for our own interests, we can count upon getting just appreciation only in our orations; for the rest we have to think and plan to get what we want. The trade union is essential for establishing and maintaining the high-wage principle.—William Green.

## LABOR DAY STATEMENT

Predicting that "we shall have modification before another Labor Day arrives," if organized labor and its friends and co-operating organizations can weld together the popular sentiment for modification, Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act issued a Labor Day proclamation to all Labor Day gatherings throughout the United States. "Modification this winter is our object," says the proclamation. "Modification is possible if we rally our full strength and march forward with the vigor of which we are capable. Join the struggle to release the American people from the incubus of un-American Volsteadism."

## PROGRESS OF THE SILK STRIKE

There are 6783 silk workers on strike at Paterson, N. J. under the banner of American Federation of Labor unions, a statistical report by the unions says. The report says that more than 1500 workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor unions have returned to work under union agreements signed by fifty-two shops.

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## I. T. U. CONVENTION

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union will be called to order by President Howard in Boston on Monday next. An extremely interesting session is promised. The unemployment conditions which confront the union will be a subject of prominence, and it is likely that the proposal for a five-day week will be discussed from many angles. The attitude of opposition assumed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to introduction of the shorter work week except by agreement with the various printing crafts makes the situation a difficult one. But the Typographical Union has overcome many obstacles in its long and honorable career of more than three-fourths of a century, and will no doubt meet the present crisis with wisdom and determination.

The widespread discussion of the subject of unemployment insurance is given a new twist by President Charles P. Howard in his annual report. He says:

"Adoption of a plan of unemployment insurance would necessitate providing an agency for administration of the fund. If the workers are to escape bearing the entire burden, industry must contribute. If industry contributes the activity must be under control of a state or federal agency. We do not believe the members of this union desire to be compelled, when employed, to contribute to a fund the disbursement of which would be subject to political influence and under the control of politicians. Under such a plan there could be no segregation of union and non-union workers. Activities of the union which keep its members employed when nonunionists are unemployed would serve to compel the unionist to provide funds with which to pay benefits to the unemployed nonunionists. Under the usual rules of administration for such funds the unemployed union printer who refused a job in a nonunion office would be deprived of further participating in the fund to which he had contributed."

In the event of any insurance plan successfully running the gantlet of the opposition forces it must undoubtedly be in the nature of voluntary contributions to such funds. It is hardly likely that benefits would be sufficiently high to induce skilled workmen to take advantage of it. Necessarily such insurance must be for the protection of common labor and unskilled workmen. And the fact that it would not appeal to the higher paid craftsmen should not prevent its adoption. However, the contingency pointed out by Mr. Howard would create an embarrassing situation.

President Howard shows in his report the devastating effect of the business depression upon the old age pension fund of the union. The aggregate earnings of the members for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1931, were \$173,308,491, as against earnings of \$183,874,801 for the previous year—a decrease of \$10,596,310, due to unemployment. The number of pensioners upon the roll showed an increase for the year of 345, as against a normal increase of approximately 200. Increase in the number of pensioners always accompanies a period of unemployment. Mr. Howard is naturally concerned about possible tinkering with the fund at the convention. He shows that more than 9000 members are eligible to the pension, and should all take advantage of it an assessment of 2 per cent on earnings would be necessary. Proposed amendments, he fears, are based on sympathy rather than knowledge of the facts.

### GASOLINE TAX SHOWS DECREASE

California's gasoline tax fell off from the record high mark established for June to return but \$3,287,564.25 for the month of July. In June the tax amount to \$4,014,580, or nearly three-quarters of a million dollars more than in July.

## DEPARTMENT WILL HELP

Secretary of Labor William N. Doak on August 21 notified President William Green of the American Federation of Labor that agents of the Department of Labor have been instructed to aid in any way possible in settling the strike over wages and working conditions at the Boulder Dam project at Las Vegas, Nev. Secretary Doak's letter to President Green follows:

"My dear Mr. Green: I have just received, this morning, your letter of August 19, posted at Atlantic City, N. J., concerning the situation at Boulder Dam and containing a copy of the telegram received by you from the Las Vegas Central Labor Union, signed by Messrs. Cohn and Robertson.

"I note the statements made relative to wages, employment and working conditions, and the reference to the fact that the contractors are not paying the prevailing rate of wages in that locality. Of course, as you understand, this project does not come within the provisions of the prevailing rate law; but, nevertheless, immediately on receipt of information several days ago of the strike at Boulder Dam, I got in telephonic communication with the local representative of the United States Employment Service, and also with the State Director at Reno, who was directed to proceed at once to Las Vegas to lend every possible assistance he could in the situation and to keep me informed daily by wire. We have also requested Commissioner of Conciliation E. H. Fitzgerald of Los Angeles to go to Las Vegas and to use his good offices in every possible way he can to straighten out the matters complained of. Commissioner Fitzgerald will arrive in Las Vegas today and we will notify him to confer with Messrs. Cohn and Robertson and also to get in touch with the officials of the contractors in an effort to be helpful."

### Ask Legislators to Aid

Aid of Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative Phil Swing is asked in correcting bad conditions at the Boulder Dam project, in resolutions adopted by Kern County Labor Council at Bakersfield. Attention of Johnson and Swing is directed to the conditions at the dam and they are urged to act immediately. Johnson and Swing were active in initiating legislation for the dam project.

The labor resolution condemned the "scandalous situation" at Boulder Dam and demanded that the

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Federal government abrogate its contract with the Six Companies, Inc., and complete the project.

The resolution is similar to one adopted recently by the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, at Stockton, Calif.

President Hoover is called upon to cancel the contract with the construction company, and in the event that he fails to do so, Congress is urged to withhold all further appropriations.

### Bakersfield Man's Experience

Twenty dollars for sixteen days' work—that is what was paid to a Bakersfield worker on the Boulder Dam project. The Bakersfieldian had enough of Boulder Dam after sixteen days, and quit. He was promptly paid off. He was told that the \$20 was all that was left after the Six Companies, Inc., deducted board, state poll tax, compensation insurance and hospital charges and a host of smaller charges, including 25 cents a day for water unfit to drink. The man also reported that the food served at the company camp was so rotten he was forced to eat on the outside. This cost him more than the \$20 he received, so that he ended his sixteen days' labor actually in the hole.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

William R. Lucas, president of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 and a trustee of the Union Printers Home, accompanied by Mrs. Lucas, was a visitor in San Francisco the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas had been at the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs, where Mr. Lucas was in attendance at the meeting of the board of trustees. While en route West they visited the Grand Canyon and arrived in Los Angeles in time to take in part of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Los Angeles, stopping in San Francisco en route to Portland and Seattle. Mr. Lucas will attend the Dominion Trades and Labor Conference in Vancouver, B. C., on September 21, and may remain in that city for a portion of the session of the American Federation of Labor convention.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Eastern Colorado Plainsman," of Hugo, issue of September 4, from which we quote the following:

"Tom Black, delegate at large; Alex Gross and C. M. Baker, all of San Francisco, California, and delegates to the seventy-sixth International Typographical Union convention to be held at Boston, Mass., September 14 to 19, stopped over in Hugo Tuesday night and left their cards at the 'Plainsman' office. We are sorry that we failed to greet the brother members of the craft. We are acquainted with Mr. Baker. Three years ago Mr. Baker, while traveling from San Francisco to the International convention in the East, met with an auto mishap in our county. He left his car here and made the trip by rail, stopping at Hugo on the return trip. We hope that the boys are more successful on their cross country jaunt this time."

According to "Editor and Publisher" the Medford (Ore.) "Daily News" has been printed by an emergency force since August 20, on which date the union employees of the paper walked out. A notice was posted in the composing room of the "News" August 15 announcing that the "News" would operate as an open shop after September 1. A wage scale of \$35 was announced. A conference between Ed J. Pelkey, representing the International Typographical Union, and L. A. Banks, publisher of the "News," resulted in no agreement.

C. M. Harris, member of Fresno Typographical Union and secretary of Fresno Allied Printing Trades Council, was a visitor at headquarters during the past week.

The winners of the non-label printed matter contest for the month of August, 1931, for the Allied Printing Trades Council were as follows: H. Hudson (Mailer), 566 pieces, first prize; D. C. Hanna (Typographical), 415 pieces, second prize.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

The two Georges in the proofroom—Bigler and Mitchell—have returned. The former was gone for a month, rusticatin' round his home in the city of Burlingame, while Mitchell refused to divulge his hideout.

"Attorney" Charles Hecker visited the village of Long Beach in the south.

Wayne Baker is gradually extending the scope of his flying activities. Last week he reached the southern end of Monterey County. With a little more practice he will be able to make the trip in one hop.

"It's an ill wind, etc." Last week the wife of one of the boys, getting tired of having to call him so many times to get up, threw the alarm clock at him. It hit him on the head and, naturally, bounced back. It landed in a big pan of hot water and was a total loss. Not wishing to invest in a new

timepiece, she let the clock remain in the water for half an hour. Now instead of setting the alarm before going to bed she just gives the old man a teaspoon of the water in which the clock landed, and hubby hops out of bed at the proper time.

After trying out different kinds of radios for two years and thus getting free service, Jim Ramsey finally invested in one. He says it has all the latest improvements. It is guaranteed free from cross talk. That's a new one. We figure that means that if his wife gets cross and starts jabbering, Jim can cut it out. Jim hitches the ground wire to the radiator and thus warms the room through the loud speaker.

One of the boys, being asked if he was going to take his wife to the pajama dance Ramsey is putting on Saturday, said no, that she was kind of particular what printers she associated with. Wonder how she came to be married.

Several weeks ago we mentioned the fact that some of the boys were starting a kennel club. No more was heard of the scheme till just lately. In talking to several of the gang we got the idea that the proposition was gaining ground. In answer to our invitation to go places we met with the reply that there was nothing doing, as they were in "the dog-house." Must have been building kennels.

"Kid" Myers is in the limelight again. We noticed that he won the prize for being first to reach the top of Pike's Peak in a contest. Never knew Frank could move so fast. Maybe it was another Myers.

Eddie M'Dougall acted as host to a Labor Day delegation in the composing room Monday. Must have been uneasy, as he kept looking round for someone to hand him a broom.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Dame Fashion may rule for the girls and dictate what they shall or shall not wear from time to time, but man still has that sameness which has been his lot from the time Adam got a bite of the

Winesap. In this chapel is one John Breihan. He has watched women's styles come and go, but when the fair ones started wearing derbies which they call Empress Eugenie hats—well, John got mad and determined to emancipate the male portion of the universe. The emancipation consisted of growing a goatee (as pictured), one that old Van Dyck would have envied; to this are added beautiful sideburns that any Spanish gentleman would be proud to wear, and to complete the picture a growth of



John Breihan

hair on the upper lip would add further distinction. A cane, wicker or otherwise, could also be an addition, John states. Spats may or may not be selected. Breihan also states that married gents will find the above layout a great help in changing the color of the eyes—friend wife will change them from any color to black. A list of advantages to be gained may be had by personally seeing Mr. Breihan (mail orders filled promptly). Thus is "Moses" Breihan to lead the male children out of their wilderness. The photograph gives some idea of the effect gained by wearing hiking apparel with the

facial improvement, and is printed without the kind permission of the copyright owner.

From printer to fire fighter to cook was the double play turned in by W. A. Smith on his vacation. "Smitty" went up Pitt River way to relax from linotyping. He was nicely situated in said relaxing, which consisted of reading "Three Weeks." Then a small forest fire got under way, which loaded the bases. Smith came to bat. It is well known that fire fighting is hard work and it is also well known that to fight fire one must be well fed. Right there Smith volunteered to cook for the firemen. Did they put that fire out? Well, it was out pronto. Some say those boys had one meal prepared by our hero and there they decided to end the fire and leave for other parts, if you get what I mean. With all this, Smith reports a splendid vacation.

Frank Marietta has been doing considerable traveling since we last saw him. In fact, Frank drank beer in Mexico, then decided he would like to sample the same fluid in Canada, so to Vancouver, B. C., he went. When Frank left on his trip he was just a gigolo on the proof side; when he returned he was a "sit" holder.

Along with Governor Rolph went Dan O'Connell down to Los Angeles to help their show, La Fiesta de Los Angeles, go over. Both Dan and Jimmie were arrayed as Spanish Dons, but, as Dan put it, Rolph was one up on him, in that the Governor had passes to all the doin's.

Another gentleman to head for the open spaces Saturday was Bert Davis. His destination, as he said, "was anywhere the women folks decide on." Mrs. Davis and daughter will skipper the party, with Bert doing the deckhand chores, which is fair enough.

Opinions expressed by members of this chapel concerning the Labor Day issue of the Labor Clarion are that it is one of the best issued, and to Charlie Derry congratulations are extended for his able editorship. The articles printed were instructive, well chosen and most timely.

Raymond Butcher heeded the call of the open road. He therefore purchased some gas, annexed a couple of spare tires, got a grease job for his hack, turned his slip and started a trip up the Pacific Highway to Bellingham, Washington. Mrs. Butcher accompanied Raymond.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

All regular employees of the "Shopping News" were given Labor Day off with full pay. Besides Labor Day, all other holidays are given to regulars with no loss in pay. Two weeks' vacation each year is given to all regular employees with full pay for time off. This is a mark for all other employers of printers to shoot at.

A. C. Hammond, editor and owner of the Willets "News," and a former composing room employee of the "Shopping News," had as his guests over the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Stuck and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stuck. Ira Stuck is skipper of the "Shopping News"; his son, Claude, also is one of the "gang." Bert Hammond's father is the genial soul who chases comas on the "News."

Tom Bookman—and who doesn't know Tom?—burned up the highways in a big Hudson between here and Los Angeles. Yas, suh, ole Uncle Tom's in the good ole south just now.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell, Jr., and daughter, Alberta, sojourned in Lake and Napa Counties over the week-end.

Howard Smith, apprentice, just returned from

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his vacation in Yosemite Valley. Aside from being leg weary and sunburned and all tired out, Howard is in good shape. All he needs now to complete the vacation is a Beautyrest mattress atop a Simmons day bed.

Andy Cuthbertson, the smiling warrior, had a touch of intestinal flu last week which put Andy down for a nine count. A warrior who licked the German army single-handed and planned military maneuvers with the assistance of General Pershing in such a decisive manner is never licked by a slight inner disturbance.

Mack Ward's race track is the Dublin Canyon road. Crawling along at 85 m. p. h. is only trotting for Mack. But the cops think otherwise. Mack says he was "warned" to slow up. But the fact is the traffic officer got a glimpse of Mack's charming and pretty wife and called off all bets. Lucky Mack.

The annual "Shopping News"-Dulfer Association picnic will soon be held in Schenkel's Park, near Menlo Park, San Mateo County. The picnic committee will soon announce further details.

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Quiet prevails in local Mailer circles. Many local members are looking forward with interest to the deliberations of the I. T. U. convention at Boston. President Christie, No. 18's delegate to I. T. U. convention, left for Boston on the 6th.

Of what benefit would a supreme governing M. T. D. U. body be? If there are, as often declared, political methods employed in the officialdom of the M. T. D. U., what would be the possibilities for schemes and plottings and rivalries to fill the offices and gain control of a body having such great potentialities? And such a contest, being far removed from scrutiny of the members, could not be easily checked. The professional politician, not altogether unknown in the M. T. D. U. officialdom under present conditions, would doubtless find the enlarged field one in which he could operate to personal advantage, but not to the benefit of the members working at the bench. In the writer's opinion the bulk of members of so-called outlaw, or independent locals, used to and were satisfied with existing relationships, will "rather bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of." The Executive Council of the I. T. U. very wisely refuses to establish a form of working giving the M. T. D. U. officers complete jurisdiction over Mailer members. It might be well for members of the M. T. D. U. to consider the problem from the standpoint of prestige, privileges and benefits accorded them by their membership in the I. T. U. in comparison with alleged ones by the M. T. D. U. Safe to say that in no other organization could Mailers obtain for the money anything to compare with the benefits they receive from the I. T. U. What is one profited if he continues paying per capita into the depleted coffers of the M. T. D. U.?

Have been informed that Cleveland Mailers' Union will loan M. T. D. U. \$1000 in amounts of \$400 and \$300 and \$300.

Further information on the New York loan is as follows: "Mailers in No. 6 are very sore about how the \$10,000 loan and amendment by Charles N. Smith was put over. Some claim that the officers wholly misrepresented the whole matter to the members of No. 6 and the consequence of the whole matter is that a strenuous move for reconsideration of the whole thing is demanded."

Leon Rouse of Big Six is off the pay roll as special adviser to President Hewson. He will run for first vice-president I. T. U., independent. Weinlien of Albany, Barrett of New York, Murray of Wichita, are among those in the field. Rumored that Philadelphia indorsed Testerman of Newark, giving Baker nine votes. Advices at hand state "Racing Form" of New York now demands stagger system.

## POWER OF THE PRESS

By CHARLES M. HECKER

Editor Labor Clarion: For more than a generation we have heard of the decline of the press, its lost influence, its waning power to guide and direct. The press has been charged with all the sins of the rest of us, and a few peculiarly its own. On the surface, all this boloney seems to have some semblance of truth. But when one looks below the surface even the semblance of truth fades out.

There hadn't been a first-class depression since 1893 until 1929. The people of America got a full dinner pail, adopted the gold standard and erected a high tariff wall and settled down to prosperity and contentment. There was no room for "issues." Except the disconcerting World War, which was so managed as not to permit its becoming an "issue," nothing—not even prohibition—disturbed our prosperity and contentment. Without "issues," newspapers just naturally died, or were absorbed in the general wave of prosperity and contentment. There was no problem more difficult than determination of the best way to boost. As far as I know, there isn't a single newspaper in America which has survived the years that has not subordinated "issues" and "principles" to the arts of boosting.

But despite the long period of prosperity and contentment and boosting, we have come upon evil times. "Issues" and "principles" are attracting public attention. Something besides boosting must be done—not to restore prosperity and contentment, but to save our hides. Advocates of "principles" and "issues" are emerging from the welter. They must have "organs." The power of the press will be restored under the aegis of "issues." I noticed New York City is to have a paper to fight for prohibition. No doubt its fight for the noble experiment will develop need of a paper to fight prohibition as the most damnable interference with personal liberty ever foisted upon a free people by government.

As a printer I am interested in a militant press. Prosperity and contentment had to disappear to make room for controversy. We can't have a first-class controversy without an organ. If we can stir up controversy, fight for "issues" and "principles," erect a few first-class men to positions of leadership in grand old principles or grander new principles, we'll soon have organs, and organs will put our printers to work, and—pretty soon we'll have prosperity and contentment. And then we can do it all over again.

## CONFIRMS MR. SMITH'S REPORT

Editor Labor Clarion: In the letter from C. A. Kimber, president of Toronto Mailers' Union No. 5, which appeared in the Labor Clarion dated August 14, 1931, under caption, "That Toronto Meeting," taking exception to an article by Leroy Smith, he makes a few statements on which I should like to comment. This letter reads in part as follows: "Leroy Smith's source of information has no authorization from this local nor has he any right to send out any information of this kind officially from this union."

As I am the source from which Mr. Smith ob-

tained his "so-called reliable information," I take this opportunity to advise Mr. Kimber and all concerned when I was obligated as a member of this union I swore never to wrong a fellow member nor see him wronged if in my power to prevent. As Leroy Smith's name was taken from the "Journal" and his executive ability as a union man besmirched to such an extent by Mr. Roberts, I regarded it as my duty to enlighten Mr. Smith as to the complete proceedings of our meeting in Toronto. This needed no authorization, official or otherwise.

As the meeting in question was called for the express purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the M. T. D. U. (on which articles have appeared in the Labor Clarion, the "Typographical Journal," and also discussed in open court for at least two years), and as the Toronto meeting was not of a secretive nature, I see no reason why this information should not have been passed along to Mr. Smith.

As to the phrase, "near riot," I wish to explain that by this I did not mean a street brawl but a riot of words which culminated in a motion being made to take a referendum vote as to whether or not we should loan money to the M. T. D. U. This motion was amended that we take no action until the return of our delegate from the Boston convention. One member asked, "Why not let it go to a referendum vote?" and Mr. Mitchell, vice-president of the M. T. D. U., answered, "If it went to a vote, from the attitude here it would be defeated by about 75 per cent."

It would be well for Mr. Kimber to consider carefully in the future before having a letter published questioning any card member's authorization or truthfulness in regard to matters which concern us all. He knows only too well that everything contained in Mr. Smith's article was true in every detail. Very truly yours,

RAYMOND B. MORRISON,  
Member Executive Board, Toronto  
Mailers' Union No. 5.

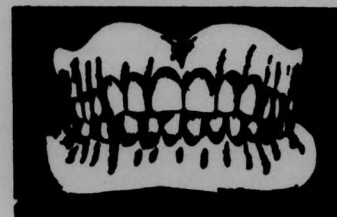
Toronto, Ontario, August 25, 1931.

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore



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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of September 4, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From Musicians' Union No. 6, thanking Council for its assistance in making the Philharmonic concert a success. From Eureka Valley Improvement Club, invitation to attend golden jubilee of the association. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the unemployment situation in San Francisco.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the ball park.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From Plumbers' Union No. 663, relative to the automatic sprinkler system.

**Referred to Secretary**—Resolutions and wage scale of the Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union.

**Invitation Accepted**—From the Grace Trinity Center United Church, inviting Council to attend services Sunday evening, September 6, Daniel C. Murphy, speaker.

**Reports of Unions**—Tailors—Requested all delegates to demand the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union when having suits made. Cracker Packers—Will hold its second anniversary ball at Knights of Columbus Hall, September 12. Garment Workers—Business very dull; requested a further demand for the union label when purchasing garments.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Labor Day Committee**—Reported that all arrangements had been perfected for the celebration of Labor Day, and urged all members of organized labor and their families to attend the celebration at California Park.

**Receipts, \$543.00; expenses, \$609.39.**

Council adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Official Minutes of Meeting Held September 2, 1931

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, September 2, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: N. Burton, Sid. France.

Minutes: Minutes of previous meeting, held August 19, were approved as read.

Communications: From Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes read and filed.

Building Trades Council, minutes, read and filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Visited quite a number of stores on union labeled merchandise. Consulted several officials of unions on their space on the signboard next the Labor Temple. Visited several cracker companies and bakeries and prepared generally for the League's booth at the Labor Day picnic. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Photo Engravers No. 8 re-

ports work is slow; request you to remember all political advertising bearing photographs or cuts should bear an imprint of their union label. Garment Workers' No. 131 reports one factory is busy just now, but others are not; there is no work on shirts and many of their members on that work are idle; look for the United Garment Workers' union label. Molders' Union thanks all who gave them support in their differences with the Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Company; this firm now employs union molders. Carpet Mechanics state they are having a busy spell just now. Bill Posters, Sign Painters, Pile Drivers and Millmen state work is slow just now. Cracker Bakers' Ladies' Auxiliary No. 24-119-125 will hold their dance September 12 at Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue; admission 50 cents. Cracker Bakers report they are not busy; that a lot of goods are being shipped in by Green & Green of Dayton, Ohio, and the San Francisco Biscuit Company of Seattle, Wash.; these firms are not union; request you to buy local brand goods, which are union-baked and wrapped. Glove Workers ask you to demand their union labor on work gloves. Grocery Clerks ask you to look for their union button. Stereotypers say it is not so good. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League states its members are busy demanding the label, card and button; have a new line of ladies' union-made silk hosiery for sale; will help and also give prizes for the League's booth at the picnic. Bunco party at adjournment of this meeting.

Unfinished Business: On the matter of attendance prizes, which was laid over from last meeting, it was moved and seconded to give a prize one meeting a month. After considerable discussion an amendment was made that the subject matter be laid on the table. Amendment carried.

New Business: It was moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to represent and do whatever he can to further the work of the League at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Santa Barbara. Carried. Much discussion was had relative to the National Biscuit Company taking over the American Biscuit Company and the Loose, Wiles Biscuit Company taking over the Standard Biscuit Company. While these two nation-wide firms are non-union everywhere else, they are at present operating these two plants here under union conditions. To be sure you are getting union made and union packed crackers and sweet goods buy only the local brands. Receipts, \$114.76; bills paid, \$147.10.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m., when the hall was turned over to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League for the bunco party. There were a number of good prizes and all enjoyed the game.

Next meeting of the League Wednesday, September 16, in Mechanics' Hall.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## LABOR DAY IN OAKLAND

Five thousand letter carriers in attendance upon the annual convention of the Letter Carriers' Association at Oakland this week held a parade in the East Bay city on Labor Day, and were cheered by the Oaklanders as they made a brave display on the principal streets. The parade included twenty bands and drum corps, and was accompanied by floats portraying the development of the postal service from the earliest days to the present. Postmaster General Brown addressed the delegates to the convention at the Municipal Auditorium, and the city officials joined in a cordial welcome to the visitors. The convention will close Saturday. In his address Postmaster General Brown discouraged advocacy of the five-day week without curtailing compensation.

## BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, held on Thursday, September 3, received and seated delegates from the following unions: Municipal Cribbers' Union, Local 534, for William Edminster, Patrick Prior and John O'Leary; from Plumbers' Union No. 442, for L. Stindler, M. Kelly, Thomas Parkinson and O. Bauml; from Hod Carriers' Union No. 36 (reaffiliation), for James Meehan, Patrick Dooley and Daniel Foley.

Sprinkler Fitters' Union No. 663 asked the Council to indorse a communication to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors from the Chamber of Commerce, and after explanation by the delegate from the Sprinkler Fitters the request was granted.

The Furniture Handlers' Union submitted a list of firms who were unfair to their organization, and requesting that the names be published. The request was complied with.

Discussion of the activities of the Industrial Association relative to setting up a wage board was entered upon. A preamble and resolutions presented by Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, were adopted. These set forth that the Industrial Association has announced its intention of instituting a wage board to determine the wage scales for the year 1932 that will be paid to building trades workmen, who are not employees of the association or its wage board, and branding such action as an attempted invasion of the rights of the workmen who are members of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco; setting forth that the United States government has created a department of mediation to act on disputed questions between employers and employees, and resolves to submit the wage scales that are to maintain in the City and County of San Francisco for the year 1932 to the United States Department of Labor's mediation board.

On the suggestion of the delegate from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union it was ordered that the executive officers procure suitable representation in the court proceedings regarding the Golden Gate bridge.

President James B. Gallagher announced that he was about to take a two weeks' vacation.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## A. F. OF L. PROGRAM

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, representing all branches and divisions of American industrial workers, has been meeting at Atlantic City, studying the present depression, and considering what to do about it. The Council has worked out a series of proposals which, taken together, offer a concrete plan for the relief and then the cure of unemployment, with the million evils which come in its train. Here are the elements of that plan:

### Relief Is First Essential

1. Immediate preparation by Federal, state and community groups for the relief of distress. The first task, as the Council well says, is "to supply food, clothing and shelter to the victims of an economic tragedy which is approaching its third year."

2. Maintenance of wages. "We propose that the standard rates of pay be maintained," says the Council, and it serves notice that organized labor will fight with all its power any attempt to slash wage scales. It points out that the depression was caused by the lack of buying power in the masses, and certainly cannot be cured by aggravating the cause.

3. Assurance of employment. Every large industry knows that it must continue to employ a certain minimum force. If it will guarantee to furnish that definite number of jobs for its workers during the next six months, half the terror now hanging over every industrial plant will vanish, and an enormous buying power, now hoarded against the dread of lost jobs, will be released.

4. The shorter work-day and the shorter work-week. The Council urges that the five-day week "be immediately introduced and accepted in private and government employ." Also that the hours worked per day be reduced to six hours "if necessary, in order to provide work for all."

5. Abolition of child labor. "Child labor is indefensible during prosperous periods, and it approximates a moral crime during periods of industrial depression," says the Council. It pledges the efforts of organized labor to secure the adoption of the child labor amendment to the Federal constitution. It points out that the release of children from industry would open a vast number of jobs to adults, besides being incomparably better for the health and education of the children themselves.

6. Old age pensions. The Council demands uniform state laws which would make needy citizens over 60 eligible for a pension of about \$40 a month. This would remove another group of wage depressors from the labor market, and free the United States from the reproach of being the only enlightened country which makes no provision for its wornout human servants.

7. A real building program. The Council insists that nation, states and municipalities press construction on a scale which will take up the "slack" caused by hard times, and make "workers wage earners instead of recipients of charity."

8. An anti-injunction bill. Organized labor will present to the next Congress legislation to keep courts from acting as labor crushers and strike-breakers; a bill assuring labor the right, not the privilege, of organization and collective bargaining. This proposal is fundamental. It would give labor a freedom and standing without which no industrial program can be made to work.

### THE UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

Preparation for the fall busy season in industry has checked the summer increase in unemployment. This is a normal development for the month of August, says William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on unemployment based on reports received for Aug-

ust. In our four years' record of unemployment in trade unions only once has the fall season failed to bring at least a slight improvement in August; this one exception was last year, when business and industry were rapidly plunging into deeper depression.

August this year is no exception to the rule. Employment in industry has improved very slightly. Our weighted figure shows 18.4 per cent of the membership out of work in the first part of August, compared with 18.8 per cent unemployed in July (revised figure). Industrial unemployment has risen steadily from May to July; in August the rise has been checked. The figures are as follows (weighted): May, 17.1 per cent unemployed; June, 18.2; July, 18.8; August, 18.4. September usually brings further temporary improvement with the fall busy season.

On the basis of these figures we estimate that 5,100,000 were out of work in the first part of August. Industrial employment gained, and about 120,000 found work; but about 40,000 were laid off on farms with the end of the July harvesting season. This makes a total gain since July of about 80,000 jobs.

### UNFAIR DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Modesto unions and the central labor body of that city are vigorously denying the reports circulated throughout the state to the effect that the controversy with the Milk Producers' Association and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association has been settled. Union men and women of California are reminded that the two firms are still on the "We Don't Patronize" list of organized labor and will so remain until an agreement has been reached.

### GOOD ADVICE UNHEEDED

"The California Industrial Accident Commission wrote to federal authorities late in December, 1928, urging a carefully-prepared program on the human side in the construction of what was then known as Boulder Dam," says Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, in his August bulletin. "Other letters of like import were sent to Washington, D. C., and publicity was given to the press. It was pointed out that inasmuch as Congress passed the bill, and tragic death and injury losses had attended the construction of all similar projects in the United States, it would be well to plan ahead of actual work for safety, health and comfort. It was suggested that all the interested states would be glad to join their forces with the federal government, and that the same precise precautions for testing materials and checking specifications might well be introduced into the larger aspects if first things were to be considered first. The replies from Washington were friendly, but nothing came of the correspondence in really tangible form.

"Hoover Dam was let to contractors whose activities have been multitudinous in a short period of time. It is not easy to do all the things that should be done when there are so many calls, and especially when it takes months to assemble a smoothly-working organization. Men have been killed in accidents. Some have succumbed to terrific heat. Labor troubles have developed. It would have been better had Uncle Sam, either directly or indirectly, required a standard wage, the best working conditions, safety experts and every precautionary device known to science, protection from the heat, medical and hospital facilities of the finest, food, drinking water and quarters for employees that left nothing to be desired, and everything else to accomplish a pre-determined purpose to consider a single life as worth more than sand or concrete or steel."

## FREMMING'S ADDRESS

Adoption of the five-day week by the nation's industrial leaders to relieve the unemployment situation was urged by Harvey C. Fremming of Long Beach, member of the advisory board of the California State Federation of Labor, at a Labor Day observance given for the student body of the University of California under auspices of the California State Federation of Labor in Harmon gymnasium of the university.

Fremming said the five-day week as advocated by the American Federation of Labor has been generally misunderstood as a plan that would give more leisure to labor. "On the contrary," he said, "the principle of the five-day week is creation of a compensating influence to offset the substitution of machinery for labor in industry and to increase employment.

"Doles, bonuses and loans will not cure what is generally recognized as an economic maladjustment. Even industry has found a reduction in labor forces has adversely affected the consumer's market, with a consequent reaction against the capital that has gone into industry."

Despise not any man, and do not spurn anything; there anything that has not its place.—Rabbi Ben Azai.

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## THEN AND NOW

Labor day of the golden jubilee year of the American Federation of Labor finds labor and capital in closer accord than at any time in its fifty years' existence, according to George W. Perkins, one of the few organizers of the federation still living, says a Chicago dispatch.

Perkins, now 75, voluntarily retired as international president of the Cigar Makers' Union after thirty-five years in that office. He had been throughout his career a close associate of the late Samuel Gompers.

Perkins recalled that wages in 1881, when the Federation was founded in Pittsburgh, were meager, with skilled workers in building trades getting only \$1.25 per day. Hours proportionately were long before the Federation's eight-hour day program generally was adopted.

"Now," the veteran labor leader said, "the intelligent portion of business has come over to labor's side. They are advocating the high wage as the real foundation of American prosperity."

From its original 50,000 membership in 1881, the Federation has increased to its present strength of over 3,000,000.

## A SURFEIT OF APPLE PICKERS

The Yakima, Wash., Chamber of Commerce warns those who are thinking of seeking employment in the apple orchards of that famous valley that a horde of workers has already arrived, only a small per cent of whom have been able to find work. Workers are advised to seek work elsewhere.

## STRIKE CALLED OFF

The strike of hosiery workers in the mills of Reading, Pa., begun on August 24, was called off the next day, President Emil Rieve of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers announcing that it had ben ended "to avoid needless sacrifice among the workers."

## DANIEL C. MURPHY APPOINTED

Daniel C. Murphy, member of the San Francisco Board of Education, was appointed to a place on the State Board of Education by Governor Rolph last week. He is a former state senator and served eight years in the Legislature from the old Twenty-fourth local district. He will replace Charles Albert Adams, San Francisco, whose term has expired. Former Senator Murphy served as president of the State Federation of Labor and is a delegate from the Web Pressmen's Union to the San Francisco Labor Council. He has been a member of the San Francisco Board of Education since 1921 and has served as president of that body. He is a vice-president of the Bank of America.

## GIFFORD APPOINTS AIDS

A committee of sixteen business leaders, labor officials and economists, headed by Harry A. Wheeler, a Chicago banker, was appointed by Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, to develop ways for creating jobs for the five million or more out-of-works, says a Washington dispatch. The official name of the group is the Committee on Unemployment Plans and Suggestions. Labor is represented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and A. Johnston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

William C. Elliott, a member of Brickmasons and Plasterers' Union No. 7, passed away on September 4. John R. Pugh, a member of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, died on September 8.

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Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
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# Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove st., San Francisco.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. de Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 38—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays 273 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 273 Lexington.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento St. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Moe Davis, Secretary, 682 Third Street.  
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.  
Teamsters No. 55—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 924, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.  
Walters No. 30—Meet first and third Wednesdays at 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m.; at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.